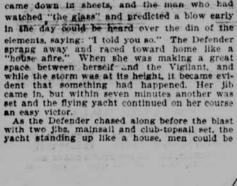
where a breeze was at a premium. When the Valkyrie had come so near that she was only as far from the Vigilant as that sloop was from the Defender, when the three white-winged gladiators stood in a line, each catching every puff of the heat-laden breeze, the calm struck the Englishman and he turned his nose toward home. If Lord Dunraven could have heard the comwhich were made on board the New-York Yacht Club's boat, he would have felt pleased and he would have been convinced, if he is not already, that his American friends, though they may be hard fighters, are quick to recognize the

may be hard fighters, are quick to recognize the good qualities of their opponent.
"She looks dangerous," said one.
"Isn't that a great boom?" asked one, pointing to the great steel affair which one yachtsman compared to a galvanized iron water conductor.
"We'll have to look sharp to beat her," said another, while another said: "I never saw such a handsome club-topsail."

WINNING ON ALL TACKS.

The Befender beat her rival about six minutes at the first mark, and just before it was made came the first bit of wind. The second leg was another victory for the new boat, and when she turned the mark about seven minutes ahead of the Vigilant, having gained on her in the weather and under the conditions which are most to the Vigilant's liking, the shouts of approval were loud on all sides. Whistles and bells and strong lungs made a powerful din, over which could be heard the thunder's rumble, which came as a premonitory signal of the squall which was fast approaching.

The second boat had only just turned the when the wind began to blow, the rain came down in sheets, and the man who had vatched "the glass" and predicted a blow early in the day could be heard over the din of the in the day could be heard ever the din of the elements, saying: "I told you so." The Defender sprang away and raced toward home like a "house afire." When she was making a great space between herself and the Vigilant, and while the storm was at its height, it became evident that something had happened. Her jib came in, but within seven minutes another was set and the flying yacht continued on her course an easy victor.





in widely differing degrees. All sailors, as well as scientists, know that the wind comes in slants. The Defender got one slant and the Vigilant an

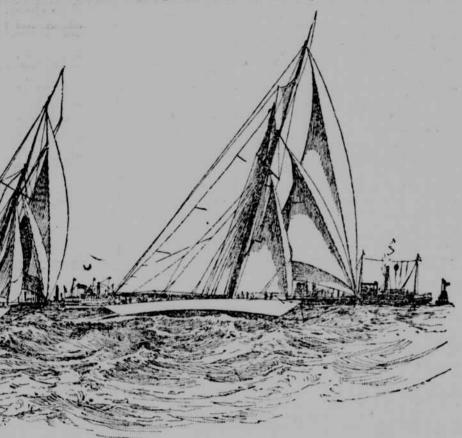
GOOD WEATHER FOR THE NEW BOAT. It could hardly have been a better day for the Defender than it was yesterday. In no race in which the new boat has been tested has the verdict been so decisively in her favor. She won by over eighteen minutes over a twenty-four-mile triangular course, and she demonstrated her ability in a mixture of weather such as a yacht on trial seldom has when she is particularly anxious to show her ver-sutility. The first leg of the race was an easy lay

RA' DAILY TRIBUNF, FRIDAY,

Rald: "You won't see the Defender sail much if the
Valkyrie gets down near her." To the query, "Why
not?" he replied: "Oh, the Defender people are not
such fools. An Englishman once sail: You'll always find in America that a cup defender has always at least ten minutes up her sieeve." The
American racers were going so slowly, and the
Valkyrie, with her enormous sail spread and her
piratical-looking black hull, was such a picture,
that the spectators could do little except watch the
advancing yacht, that swooped down from the
northward in terrifying fashion, when it is remembered that for the moment the American boats
were doing absolutely nothing.

At 12 o'clock the wind headed the racing yachts
once more, and they stood out from the Jersey shore
a little more toward the first mark. The Valkyrle
still held her advantage, for she was not bound for
any mark, and could follow the wind, as it were.
She made a deep impression on all but the thinking
part of the spectators by her fine sailing and apparent galning on the Vigilant. The most intent
watchers noticed that the Defender did not let the
Valkyrie overhaul her much. It must be confessed
that the work of the Valkyrie yesterday made
louder the whispers that the English have at last
sent over a winner.

It was not till 12:30 that the Valkyrie lost her
streak of wind and had to haul off. She made
straight back for the Hook. By 12:35 the wind had
freshened a little, and now the sails of the racers
filled again. The Defender was soon a good halfmile to the fore. At 1:10 the Defender took down
her balloon jib, and still she forged ahead of her
rival. The committee boat of the Yacht Club arrived at the first outer turning buoy at 1:40. At
this point there was so little breez down low that
the red and white ensign that marked the turn
hung listlessly. The Defender was evidently coming
too well to the windward of the buoy to take it
well, leaving it on the port tack side, according to
the sailing directions, while the Vigilant see



A MINUTE AFTER THE START.

heard to say: "We know now that her rigging is all right."

HOW THE RACE WAS SAILED THE DEFENDER BEAT HER RIVAL BY

OVER EIGHTEEN MINUTES.

HOODOO ON THE SYNDI-

breaks the yacht's run of bad luck and now places her in a list of vesse's with a good chance to win. tain it is that the Defender yesterday proved that she is the boat to be selected to defend the cup, and she did more, she showed almost as conclusively that she can go through a little blow, in fact a blow in which the Vigilant had to get down her topsail, and not lose a gaff, carry away a mainmast, lose herself with bad steering gear, or have any other serious accident, although it is undeniable that the Defender, in proudly riding our the gale in which the Vigilant was all but knocked down, split her jib. Any discredit that may attach to this mishap is more than made up for by the masterly manner in which the Defender's crew atoned for it. The new spare jib was up inside o seven minutes, a piece of sallorship that attracted much admiration. The race yesterday was a and in the slight breeze came the feature of the race, if sensationalism has a place in such a high class sport as yachting. This sensational incident was what everybody had been hoping for and yet fearing. It was the descent of the dreaded Vai-

To begin with the wind and the performance of the Defender. The breeze that at first made the hearts of the yachtsmen tremble gave way later or to a little squall that was just the thing. This little the second or northeast mark, and it could not have suited the enthusiasts of the sport better if it had been a storm ordered on purpose not only to test the Defender, but to reassure her well-wishers. The blow satisfied every one that now the aluminum boat long or so violent as to cause them any uneasinous on account of any possible strain to their favorite The beautiful white Bristol boat rode the waves like a duck while they were dashing high up on the

surrounding craft. character. It is meant by this that every one who saw it could take a view of it to suit his predilic And much depended on where one saw i Valkyrie, supposed to be a great light-air hoat, came down on the Vigilant and the Defender, bringing a handful of wind with her, while the American boats were all but becalmed. To a casual or unscientific observer it looked as if the Valkyrie overhauled the American yachts from away off simply walked up to them, saw how good they home again, satisfied that she had a good and easy

thing of the coming cup races.

There was even talk for a few moments on some only among unthinking or highly enthusiastic people, for a careful student of the yachts, especially of the part played by the Valkyrie yesterday, must have noticed that the English boat only gained those five miles or so when the American boats were practically becalmed, and that she came about quick ly enough and made back to her anchorage in the Horseshoe when she struck the belt of calm that the Defender and the Vigilant were lying in with their huge sails powerless to drive them through the water. There was an illustration of how the of water later in the day. This was when the Defender and the Vigilant struck the squall. It is not claimed that the Victiant is a tender boat, ye her conduct yesterday in pulling down her topsail when the Defender kept hers up could be used as an argument that she is. The truth of the matter is

## Regular Habit

is brought about by Hood's Pills, which move the bowels easily, do not irritate or inflame the intestines. Be sure to get

Hood's Pills

drifting match. It was certainly as mild and easy a breeze as the Earl of Dunraven can possibly desire for Valkyrie III. Coming about the first of the outer marks the yachts set their spinnakers, and still the unit held light, as if to give them the opportunity of showing just what they are capable of with every stitch of canvas up, although that does not seem to be more than about two-thirds of the sail spread of the challenging foreigner.

When the third leg was entered upon the considerable to tackle or the sail spread of the challenging foreigner.

When the third leg was entered upon the considerable to tackle or the sail spread of the challenging for the sail spread of the sail the rigging to the test when she meets the Dunraven boat in September. To say that the Defender shood up to the task manfully, and dil all that was asked of her and even more, if that were possible, is, while only telling the exact truth to give the Defender the highest possible praise. The syndicate boat actually seemed to fly before the wind on the homestretch, keeling over little when the force of the wind is considered, and footing it so fast that the steam yachts and tugs in her wake could hardly get to the Scotland Lightship in time to take the finish.

It looked like a hot and unpleasand day worning. The more than the said of t

It was 11:10 o'clock that the preparatory whistle and the holsting of the signals on the tug Luckenbach told the yachts to get ready. At this momen sea. In a few seconds more the Defender came in stays and then made up toward the starting line. stays and then made up toward the starting line. As she came by she was creaking, and seemed to make a lot of hard work of it. Every inch of her sails was drawing. Within three minutes of the order to start being blown, both the yachts smod in toward the Jersey shore on the port tack, and showed that they intended to reach back and across and go over the line on the starboard tack. Both came up in the wind, their headsails shaking. The Defender was the first to send up her balloon fit in stops, a move in which she was quickly followed by the Vigilant. The Vigilant ran in a little nearer toward the shore, and then both came about together and made for the line, which both got over so soon after the starting signal was given as to cause astonishment at their close judgment. It seemed as if the Defender purposely gave the Vigilant a shade the better of the start. But the Defender was too quick and was the first over the line. Both were well started on their journey when the two-minute limit whistle blew. The Defender started to cut out a lead for her rival at once, but it was slight odds that the Defender would not beat the Gould boat to the outer mark by three minutes.

Then the wind hauled a little north of west, and somehow the Defender did not seem to be gaining, a fact that made the friends of the Vigilant Jubil.

Then the wind hauled a little north of west, and somehow the Defender did not seem to be gaining, a fact that made the friends of the Vigilant Jubilant. Ten minutes later, however, it could be seen that the Defender's jib topsail was drawing the better, and the aluminum yacht gradually drew ahead. At 11:35 the breeze seemed to be blowing only inshore. The Vigilant's sails were the first to show this by flapping, but five minutes later she appeared to have the better sailing wind Both hoats Juffed up sharply at 11:46, and stood more inshore to catch any wind that might be stirring in there. The Valkyrie drew admiring comment as she stood down. One old yachtsman said it was because she was bringing the breeze with her that she sailed so fast.

The Vigilant was much the quicker in getting out

THE DEFENDER

It was as beautiful a marine picture as any ever wind with their two huge pairs of wings, for a up, has two big sails, one on each side, that take

it sometimes presents a little while before a storm The Defender seemed to gain slowly but surely again, and at a octock took down her baildon jo topsail, and the Vigilant's balloon jib looked like an India rubber sail; it had assumed another color with the wetting it got. Preparations were made for rounding the second mark at 3:03, and on board the Defender a baby jib topsail being run up in stops. There was thunder, and then flashes of lightning, before the Defender got to the turn, one vivid flash outlining her against the darkened sky just as she rounded it at 3:16:39. She came about cleanly, and set out on the reach for the Scotland Lightship. The Vigilant swept down and made the turn at 3:24:90. Then the blow came on. The Defender flew before it, keeping her topmast up, perhaps out of bravado, while the Vigilant had to take in herz. The Defender's jib was split, but she got out another in the marveilously short time of only seven minutes. The Defender had to haul closer to the wind at 3:40 but the Vigilant was as an officer of the New-York Yacht Club expressed it, "all but knocked down, and had to let go her sheets." The Vigilant certainly had to come up into the wind, to take down her club topsail. This part of the race was regarded as the Vigilant's, to do as she would with the Defender in, but she could not gain on the fast Defender, which only shot ahead the more rapidly is the wind blew harder. This reach in a good wind gave the amateurs of yachting an opportunity of seeing how fast a yacht can go when the air suits her. The Defender made a beautiful picture as she came by the Sandy Hook Lightship, and reached onward for the finish line, and it was amid a chorus of steam whistles and appaluse that the Defender crossed the line a winner in 4:10:08. The Vigilant was awaited at the Lightship till she came up at 4:28:23. The elapsed time for the Defender was 4:49:40 and for the Vigilant, 5:07:43, and the difference is is min. 3 sec.

The Defender went at once to her anchorage in the Horseshee, where she was welcomed by Valkyrie III, and followed shortly afterward by the Vigilant.

INDIAN HARBOR CLUB'S SPECIAL RACE. MANY FINE VACHTS START, BUT AN EXASPERAT-ING CALM SPOILS WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A LIVELY CONTEST.

The Indian Harbor Yacht Club's special regatta, sailed over the triangular club course, off Finch's Island, in the Sound, yesterday, was held in an exasperating calm, which spoiled what would other wise have been a lively race, as the number of starters was large and included the following famous flyers: Vorant II, Dragoon, Acushla, Ramona, Folly, Mayste, Cella, Iola, Kismet, Elsie, Strene, Willie, Chippie, Zelda, Ethel, Ethelwynn,

Trilly, Question and L'Indienne.

After vainly waiting a long time for a fair working breeze, the race was reluctantly started at 1:50 by the Regatta Committee, consisting of W. Merritt, Charles E. McManus and Edward Burtts. The wind was so light, however, that order in which the ynchts cressed the line was comparative insignificance, as well as their specific positions at the turning points and the est interesting feature of the affair was the

heried. At II-35 the breeze seemed to be blowing only inshore. The Vigilant's salls were the first to show this by flapping, but five minutes later she appeared to have the better salling wind. Both hoats luffed up sharply at II-45, and stood more inshore to catch any wind that might be stirring in their the Valkyrie drew admiring comment as she stood down. One old yachtsman said it was because she was bringing the breeze with her that she sailed so fast.

ON A VISIT OF INSPECTION.

The Valkyrie had up an immense balloon jib topsail. This sall was so large as to make the canvas on the American yachts appear small and mean. The sheen on the Valkyrie's big balloon jib seemed to inshore that flax or slik had something to do with lits composition. The British boat, too, was through ing that wide wave about which so much has been written.

An officer of the New-York Yacht Club at once

John Table Waters."

conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported.

Bottled at the Johannis Spring—Zollhaus, Germany.

magic manner in which the fairy-like 15-foot sloop | SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL magic manner in which the fairy-like 15-foot sloop Ethelwynn, the Seawanhaka Corinthian Club's international challenge cup defender, moved over the course as if her sails were filled by the breath of invisible genii. The liliputian cup defender's mysterious movements caused many favorable comments on the wisdom of the Seawanhaka's Regatia Committee in selecting her as their champion to compete with Spruce IV, the British boat of the same type, which was built expressly to contest for the challerge cup.

The Ethelwynn was the winner in her class, the others being the Ramona, Kismet, F. and R. and Chippie, though several were unable to finish. There was good cheer at the clubhouse, despite the disappointments caused by alternate calm and feeble catspaws which prevailed throughout the day.

SATISFIED WITH THE DEFENDER. YACHTSMEN CONFIDENT THAT SHE IS ALL RIGHT

ther," he said, "and the Defender did well at "she had an accident, just what, no one can tell, but it was the thirteenth one, and that will be the

what she did to-day, for she quit as soon as the wind gave out, but any one could see that she car-ried a beautiful suit of sails."

Arthur H. Clark said: "Those who felt sceptical as to the Defender's rigging will feel reassured after to-day's work. The squall on the third leg was a severe test, and she stood it all right. Her crew did splendidly."

THE AMERICAN YACHT CLUB'S REGATTA. The American Yacht Club will hold its fall regatta at 11:30 a. m. to-day. Prizes will be awarded in each of the classes, and a second prize will be given where four or more yachts start with full intention of completing the course. All schooners are to sail in one class. Cabin and open shops, cutters, yawis and catboats are to be in nine classes. In mixed races schooners will be rated at 85 per cent of their racing length and yawis at 93 per cent of their racing length. Members of all yacht clubs are invited to enter their yachts.

the Regatta Committee, which is composed of Stuyvesant Wainwright, chairman, Marsells Clark Parsons, Isalah Paxson, Horace See and Simeon Ford, has thus far received the following entries: Fifty-foot sloops-Minerva and Gossoon.

Forty-three-foot sloops-Norota and Eurybia. Thirty-six-foot sloops-Vorant II, Dragoon and Infanta.
Thirty-foot sloops—Gavilan and Water Lily.
Twenty-five-foot sloops—Needle and Teldy.
Open sloops—Maud and Polly.
Thirty-foot cabin cats—Fannie, Mary, Weasel,
Oconee and Moily Hawn.
Twenty-five-foot cabin cats—Caper, Kittie, Keora

Oconee and Molly Bawn.
Twenty-five-foot cabin cats—Caper, Kittle, Keora and Allee.
Twenty-foot open cats—Kismet, Terrapin, Ione, Zelda, Chippie, Ruth, Ethel and F. R. Lawrence.
Half-raters—Quistion, Ethelwynn, Trust Me, Olita and Trilby.
Twenty-one-foot special—Houri and Maysle.

Twenty-one-foot special—Houri and Maysle.

Additional entries may be made with the Regatta Committee at the clubhouse up to a short time fore the starting of the race.

TO-MORROW'S YACHTING CONTESTS. A long list of yachting contests which are to take place to-morrow includes the Huntington Yacht Club's annual regarta, Gravesend Bay Yacht Club's open regarta, and races for special classes by the Atlantic, Larchmont, Canarsie and Shelter Island Yacht clubs.

LORD DUNRAVEN'S MOVEMENTS. Lord Dunraven and his daughters remained Wednesday night on board the Teutonic, and were up bright and early yesterday. The young women peared, and soon thereafter the tug Pulver drew alongside. Lord Dunraven, Mr. Watson, the de-

THE DURRANT JURY COMPLETE. San Francisco, Aug. 29.—The Durrant jury has been completed, the twelfth juror being S. K. Dut-ion, a wholesale stationer.

A MATTER OF SPELLING.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean. "Mistah Jones, I has somethin' ob de greatest impo'tance to tell you dis mo'nin'," said George Montague, the colored janitor at the Armory Police Station, to Lawyer "Indignation" Jones yesterday

Station, to Lawyer Housewest Research and the two walked out of Justice Underwood's court and stood on the steps leading to the street.

"Mistah Jones," continued the Janitor, "yo' know de Geo'ge B. Swift colud ma'chin' ciub what's gwin ter hold a pienic on de twenty-fo'th ob dis mumf."

"Deed I do," said the dusky lawyer. "I's on de committe."

"Deed I do," said the disky lawyer. "Is on de committee."

"Dat am jus' de trouble, presactly, Mistah Jones; you hab not done yo' duty."

"What am yo' talkin' bout, Geo'ge Montague; what is yo' sayin!"

"I is sayin', sah, dat yo' hab neglec' yo' duty. You had lowed de committee to 'range fo' hol'in de piente at Coon's Pa'k, yo' heah dat, sah -Coon's Pa'k, yo' heah dat, sah -Coon's Pa'k, what am de white folks gwin ter say when dey finds out dat Geo'ge B. Swift Ma'chin' Club am ter hold de reg'lar anal plenic at Coon's Pa'k?"

"Hab yo' took notice how de word am spelt, Geo'ge Montague?" asked "Indignation."

"Dar am only one way ter spell de word." was the reply; "dat am e-double-o-n; dat am de way, sah."

"Yo' am in de wrong, 'Montay'; dat am not de way, I looked into de matter befo' I 'lowed de contrac' to be signed. De word am spelt K-u-h-n, sah."

"Yo' suah 'bout dat, Mistah Jones?"

contrac' to be signed. De word am speit K-u-h-n, sah"
"Yo' suah 'bout dat, Mistah Jones?"
"I's postive, sah."
"Den I begs yo' pa'don, Mistah Jones. Dat way ob spellin' de word makes all de diffrunce in de word," and "Montay" gave vent to a sign of relief as he walked out in the street after doubly assuring 'Indignation' that he meant no offerce about his remarks as to the lawyer's neglect of duty.



is the result of careful liv-ing. Keeping the blood pure and the body free from even minor allments adds years of enjoyment to one's life. The trouble with most of us nowadays is that we live to The trouble with most of us nowadays is, that we live too rapidly. We are in such a hurry to go some place, or do something, that the care of our bodily health is worfully neglected. Nature never pardons neglect. Her laws must be respected or punishment ensues.

**HEALTHY OLD AGE** 

ach for a time, but after awhile dyspepsia comes and liver complaints and kidney troub-les. These things develop all the latent weakness in his body. They make digestion imperfect, they prevent proper assimilation, proper secretion of the digestive fluids and the proper excretion of refuse mat-ter. Probably the last is most important of all, for poisonous matter in bowels, liver and kidneys soon gets into the blood and so is carried all over the body. There is

THE OLD LEFFERTS MANSION.

ITS HISTORY AND THAT OF ITS EARLY OWNERS

Sir: In your article in Monday's issue on "Brook-lyn's Historic Houses," speaking of the old Lefferts mansion and the one across Fulton-st. as the John Lefferts house, you seem to be in doubt as to follows: The farm and house at that time, 1778, were the property of Nicholas Bloom, whose daughbuil, of the 4th Battalion of the Continental Ar-tillery. He rebuilt the house on the old lines in 1787, as it now stands, known as Nos. 1,224 and 1,226 Fulton-st. It is modernized only by having gas, a heater and large glass in the front windows on the ground floor. Its timbers and walls are good for other 108 years.

Captain Charles Turnbull was Sheriff of Kings County from 1789 to 1791, and inspector of the militia of the counties of Kings and Queens, with

and is buried in the grounds of St. Paul, at East Chester.

I have given you the correct history and associations of the old house, I believe, except, perhaps, that Barnett Bloom, a forefather of Nicholas, as a native, took the oath of allegiance in 1682, which was required of all to secure their grants on the cession by the Dutch to the British. Thus on the maternal side I go back over two hundred years—quite an old Brooklynite! The house is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, now on Fultonst, and is certainly in the best order and repair. The history of Kings County or of Long Island has it that the house was rebuilt by Major Charles Turnbull, a British officer. This is an error, as he never was a British soldier.

Brooklyn, Aug. 27, 1866.

AN APPEAL TO EVERY GENTLE HEART.

To the Editor of The Tribune. which invariably characterizes The Tribune in simi-iar cases, make room for this appeal to the most York City. A poor boy named Lewis Lovelace lives at No. 253 West Seventeenth-st., near Eighthto the shoulder, and one leg. He is now peddling pencils for the purpose of raising money to obtain the means to furnish himself with artificial arms, having already succeeded in raising enough to purchase an artificial leg. The accident occurred on a raifroad—jumping from one car to another he fell and was mangled—"nobody's fault but his own, as he admits, yet common humanity might here suggest a little help from the company owning the road. He does not ask it, however, or hone for it. His chieffulness and pluck under his terrible raisfortune are phenomenal. I learned the above cremestances by chance. The boy came to my door to ask for a drink of water, which had to be hed to his into while he drank. He told his story only when questioned closely, and with no wish to awaken sympathy.

All readers of this letter who think such a spirit of pathence and uncomplaining endurance should receive recognition may send contributions to MRS. WILLIAM WINTER.

No. 17 Third-ave. New-Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y. Thursday, Aug. 29, 1895.

N. Y Thursday, Aug. 29, 1895.

CUBA IN NEED OF RECOGNITION. HER CAUSE SET FORTH AS SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE COLONIES IN THE WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN. To the Editor of The Tribune.

the efforts being made for the establishment of the principles we love so dearly. ole are making the struggle of and unjust taxation, for life, liberty and happiness. They have fought the same battle before and have falled: but now, more thoroughly equipped, with enthusiasm raised to the highest pitch, every Cuban at home and abroad, fired with cnthusiasm, patriotism and valor, sees victory perched on his standards, and a future era of peace and happiness hovering over his fair land.

What do they lack? Recognition! I am informed by competent authority that if one nation of the world would recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents and accord them belligerent rights, the war would end in a few months. Naturally they look to us for recognition, and not without cause. The conditions antedating our war for freedom and those at present existing in Cuba are nearly identical; if there be any difference it lies in the fact that the Cubans are even more op-pressed than were the American colonists. Our ancestors fought the fight and wen, and we, over and prosperity intervening almost unprecedented in the world's history, have in a measure, become calloused and unmindful of others.

History will not let us, nor should we allow our selves to, forget the story of the privations and we might live, and the fact that, but for the help afforded us by the outside world, the war for

we might live, and the fact that, but for the neip afforded us by the outside world, the war for American independence would have terminated in a different manner. History says that when Baron von Steuben reached Valley Forge in that terrible winter of 1777 he found the American troops starving and well-nigh disheartened. His arrival gave them new courage, and the rigid drilling he gave them enabled them at a later date to meet on equal grounds the British regulars with their Hessian hirelings. The career of the Marquis de Lafayette is too well known to need repeating, and at the final surrender of Cornwallis the escape of the British forces was prevented by a French fleet in Chesapeake Bay, while of the army of 15,000 men attacking the British on land 7,000 were French under Rachambeau.

We owe it to ourselves and to the cause of humanity not to forget these facts, and when the opportunity arises we should repay the debt we owe. The opportunity has arisen and is here. Cuba does not ask us to send her men; simply recognize her and accord her belligerent rights, and she will do the rest. As matters stand at present we Americans as individuals can do very little; what we can do without violation of any law is this: We can extend to Cuba our sincerest sympathy; we can organize a body whose business it will be to arouse public sympathy for the Cuban war of independence, and, while we cannot send them arms and ammunition, we can raise a fund to aid the wounded and sufferers of the war. This, I believe, would be a legal procedure, and I stand ready, if anybody will help, to organize such a body.

FRANK VAN FLEET, M. D.

NEW PALDWIN SAID "MASSACRED."

MRS. BALDWIN SAID "MASSACRED." To the Editor of The Tribune.

remarks upon an article I wrote upon Chinese outrages. He says: "You published in your Saturday's issue a letter from Mrs. Baldwin in which I notice she states that she does not think the missionaries in Shanghai were molested in 1875."

I stated no such thing. I quote my exact words as they lie before me in that issue of The Tribune. The article to which I replied stated that there was a "massacre" of the French in Shanghai in 1875. I replied that we were certainly not so far from replied that we were certainly not so far from Shanghai in 1875 but that we should have known of any massacre there in that year. "Moiested" and "massacred" are two very different words. I did not use the word "think," because I knew whereof I spoke. If a like "massacred" of the Chinese had occurred here in Brooklyn or New-York, the press would have remarked, in small type, in an out-of-the-way corner, "The unwashed made things rather lively for John the other day." How would it do for "John" to get up a "Mick a Loougs" volunteer corps here, and "serve under orders" of the Chinese consul, when their people are "roughly handled" in these cities? Would the municipal and State authorities tolerate it?

Brooklyn, Aug. 27, 1885. S. L. BALDWIN.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, BRICK PAVEMENT.

To the Editor of the Tribune. Sir: I noticed the other day in The Tribune a let-

ter from a gentleman in Rochester, in which is taken a rather discouraging view of brick as a material for paving. In spite of this well-authenticated Rochester experience, however, I agree with The Tribune that New-York might profitably make a few careful experiments with bricks, remembering

always that there are bricks and bricks. shown by the experience of Burlington, Iowa. It is true that the pavements in that city are not sub true that the pavements in that city are not subjected to heavy traffic such as they would have it
endure in a city the size of Rochester, but it is aise
true that they are laid on an ordinary foundation
which your correspondent says is not the case in
his city. There are no signs of disintegration in the
Burlington bricks, at least in the eyes of a mere
Burlington bricks, at least in the eyes of a mere
layman, wear being shown only in the chipping of
the edges, which, owing to the small size of the
bricks, detracts in no appreciable degree from the
general smoothness of the surface.

CHANNING ELLERY.

New-York, August 28, 1896.

THE ABSURDITY OF THE "RACE WAR. NO DANGER WHATEVER THAT THE NEGROES OF THE SOUTH WILL EVER WIPE THE WHITES

OFF THE FACE OF THE LAND. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The fear of the negro is the stalking spirit of the South. At every turn one sees and hears the evidences of this apprehension among the guilible and unthinking—this anticipation of something that never has happened, and that I should like to prove never can happen in this section of our United States. It is to be noticed by our astute observer that the newspapers raise this cry of "race wars" with great regularity—at election times. Trivial events are magnified to enormous proportions; fugiated to such a degree that a feeling spreads over timid readers who have no means of neatly adjusted wires behind the political curtain. When Election Day arrives every voter, from one cause or another—the wide-awake political or the trembling timid—drops his ballot with a firmly ex-pressed resolve that the "nigger" shall be kept under, and with a renewed sense of the importance of suppressing all these latest indications of the "obstreperousness" of the negro of which the voter has just read.

nas just read,
"Negro dominant" is the political conjure word
and warrry of every important election. One would
suppose that constant association by these Southern people with the negro, and having as intimate a knowledge of the characteristics of the colored race as that would give them, would long since have shown the sophistries of the political alarmists.
But as distance is necessary to get the correct proportions of things, so in this case the judgment of an outsider may be more reliable than that of the people most concerned. A new-comer to the South, having taken up his

residence here, learns many things of which a mere visitor has no knowledge whatever, and his impressions will probably be in this order: He is at first astonished at the number of negroes in the cities of the South; they seem far to outnumber the whites, and in many places they do. Observing that this is so, he is amazed—judging by a Northern standard—at the deferential, humble and often cringing manners of the older ones among the black people, and the quietly respectful airs of the youngpeople, and the quietly respectful airs of the young-er generation. Next he realizes the injustice of the laws as applied to negroes in the way of excessives fines and punishments, and the absence of sufficient legal protection when they are only suspected (and that often for no reason) of crimes. This, with the plain proof of the almost total extinction of the negro vote at the National polls, the labor that is required of the colored man for little more than half the wages paid the white man, the amount of servility demanded by the employer, and the amount of abuse given by him-al; these observations lead

of abuse given by him—ai, these obtern neto the reasonable conclusion that the Southern negro is timorous and cowardly to the last degree.

A further fact which very soon discloses itself is
that the negro has no organizing ability. The absence of social or business organizations among the
sence of social or business organizations of their
emotional natures, which forbid any sustained
thought or concerted action, than because of their
emotional natures, which forbid any sustained
thought or concerted action, than because of their
emotional natures, which forbid any sustained
thought or concerted action, than because of the
nigher studies, there has been no manifestation of
an ability to form their fellows into any movement
for organized improvement of the race.

If this is true of such organizations it is equally
true of others of a harmful sort. The same paper
that laments the probability of a negro uprising in
one column will, in another column devoted to
beoming the South, boast of the absence of all
labor troubles with the negroes and the advantage
of being able to hire them for haif-price:

While there are no general disturbances, thereare, it is true, many local troubles, precipitatel in
most cases by long tyranny of white neighbors and
suppression of rights as citizens. In these cases a
few negroes, at times, make a stand and do somethe field" are all black as turned out to be the
case in the Brooks County Georgia) "race war, of
recent date. That particular disturbance had for
a week several columns of space daily in the
Southern papers, but after the tempest of political
clapirap had subsided, the still small voice of truin
got in its work, and the better class of Brooks
County citizens themselves testified to the facts of
the case.

The

bearable. When, therefore, the clear the presence that the negroes are proverbially timid and cowardly, that they cannot organize or lead themselves, that they are too indolent by nature to resist the dominant white man and too poor to provide weapons for themselves, he concludes that a "race war" is a bogy. When he reflects also that in all the thirty years of expectancy and prophecy of such a dread event nothing of the kind has ever come off, he reasonably concludes that it never will. Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 25, 1885.

FREE LIBRARIES IN AMERICA. SCOTLAND HAS NOTHING TO BOAST OF IN COM-PARISON WITH THIS COUNTRY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Where can your correspondent I. N. F. have lived during the last quarter century that he can write for American readers such a manifest error as this in last Tuesday's Tribune:

The American objector will probably regard free municipal libraries and art galleries as outside the sphere of local government. "The millionaires and philanthropists," he will say, "provide luxuries of this kind with their surplus wealth."

In regard to his comparison of American with Scotch library laboratory. Scotch library interests let me quote from a letter written so long ago as 18.7 by a Scotchman to "The

The letter begins: American Library Journal." American Library Journal." The letter begins:

I shall be glad to know if there are any of your
libraries in America supported by a special assessment, how many are so, or if not, how the free
public ibraries are maintained. I observe that
there are 172 of them in your States!—an immense
number.

After describing various applications of the Free
Libraries act in England and giving, as does I. N.

F., the limit applicable to libraries from the taxes to be one penny in the pound, he goes on: I regret to say that we have not been so successful in Scotland . . . I think there are only three or four libraries established under the act in Scotland!

The writer of the letter, David Sandeman, b the fact that Glasgow had then recently declined to avail herself of the Free Libraries act, as Edin-

burgh had also previously done. So much for Scotland in 1877. What about America at that time? In 1877, fifteen States of the Union had passed laws enabling towns and cities within their borders to use a portion of the taxes they levied for the support of free public libraries; and 188 such libraries had been started under these laws.

Iss such libraries had been started under these laws. Ten of these fifteen States made some ratio of milisto dollars, limiting the amount available as the English do with their "penny in the pound," but five tand among them Texas) put no limit, and have never seen reason to do so.

I have not at hand statistics giving the exact number of rate-supported libraries now in existence, but as seventeen more States, making twenty-ning in all, were last year reported to have adopted such laws, and as Massachusetts alone has now more such libraries than had the whole United States in 1877, it may be inferred that the laws are not mere doad-letters. That in twenty-ning states the average American does not think public libraries a luxury to be provided by millionaires may be inferred from the fact that town after town avails itself of the granted permission and in many cases without a building and with no fund from any source but the money voted from taxes, public thraries have been started and have developed into educators of the people complementing and supplementing the public schools. ANNIE B. JACKSON. North Adams, Mass., August 27, 1895.

THE OFFENDERS AT ROCK SPRINGS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Please allow me to state through the columns of your valuable paper, with regard to the assertion made to your reporter by the Chinese representative in New-York that the Americans cut and sentative in New-York that the Americans cut and shot down the Chinese at Rock Springs, Wyo, in 1885, like dogs, that of the offenders in that riot only three United States citizens were implicated, and only one of them was a native of the United States, as shown by the investigation at that time.

J. B. HOUGHTON.

Lander, Wyo., August 23, 1886.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castor